

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

WILLIAM PRICE,

§

Plaintiff,

§

v.

§

Civil Action: 3:23-cv-2537

§

With Jury Demand Endorsed

EQUIFAX INFORMATION SERVICES LLC, §
EXPERIAN INFORMATION SOLUTIONS, §
Inc., TRANS UNION LLC, NATIONSTAR §
MORTGAGE LLC, EVERBANK, N.A., §
and OLD NATIONAL BANCORP, §

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Defendants.

COMPLAINT

TO THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE:

Plaintiff, William Price (“Plaintiff”), by and through counsel, for his Complaint against Defendants, Equifax Information Services LLC, Experian Information Solutions, Inc., Trans Union LLC, Nationstar Mortgage LLC, Everbank, N.A., and Old National Bancorp jointly, severally, and in solido, states as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Three of the Defendants are consumer reporting agencies (“CRAs”) as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f), and Defendants, Nationstar Mortgage LLC, Everbank, N.A., and Old National Bancorp are furnishers of consumer information. All Defendants have violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681 *et*

seq., known as the Fair Credit Reporting Act (the “FCRA”). Plaintiff seeks to recover from Defendants actual, statutory, and punitive damages, injunctive relief, legal fees, and expenses.

II. PARTIES

2. Plaintiff, William Price, is a natural person residing in Vigo County, Indiana, and is a “consumer,” as defined by the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(c), and is a victim of repeated false credit reporting.

Made Defendants herein are:

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant Equifax Information Services LLC, which may also hereinafter be referred to as “Equifax,” “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “CRA,” “CRA Defendant,” or “CRA Defendants” is a Georgia limited liability company that does substantial business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its headquarters, 1550 Peachtree Street, Northwest, Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Equifax is a nationwide consumer reporting agency (“CRA”) as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f). Equifax regularly engages in the business of assembling, evaluating, and disbursing information concerning consumers for the purposes of furnishing “consumer reports” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f) to third parties. Equifax disburses such consumer reports to third parties of contract for monetary compensation.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendant Experian Information Solutions, Inc., which may also hereinafter be referred to as “Experian”, “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “CRA,” or “CRA Defendant,” or “CRA Defendants,” is an Ohio corporation that does business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its headquarters, 475 Anton Blvd., Costa Mesa, California 92626. Experian is a nationwide CRA as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f). Experian

regularly engages in the business of assembling, evaluating, and disbursing information concerning consumers for the purposes of furnishing “consumer reports” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f) to third parties. Experian disburses such consumer reports to third parties of contract for monetary compensation.

5. Upon information and belief, Defendant Trans Union LLC, which may also hereinafter be referred to as “Trans Union”, “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “CRA,” “CRA Defendant,” or “CRA Defendants” is an Illinois limited liability company that does business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its headquarters, 555 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois 60681. Trans Union is a nationwide CRA as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f). Trans Union regularly engages in the business of assembling, evaluating, and disbursing information concerning consumers for the purposes of furnishing “consumer reports” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(f) to third parties. Trans Union disburses such consumer reports to third parties of contract for monetary compensation.

6. Upon information and belief, Defendant Nationstar Mortgage LLC or Mr. Cooper, which may also hereinafter be referred to as “Nationstar,” “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “Furnisher Defendant,” or “Furnisher Defendants,” is a Delaware limited liability company that does substantial business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its Legal Department at its headquarters, 8950 Cypress Waters Blvd., Coppell, Texas 75019. Nationstar is a “person,” as defined by the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(b), and a furnisher of consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies.

7. Upon information and belief, Defendant Everbank, N.A. which may also hereinafter

be referred to as “Everbank,” “TIAA Bank,” “TIAA Bank/Everbank” “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “Furnisher Defendant,” or “Furnisher Defendants,” is a Florida Corporation, that does substantial business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its Legal Department at its headquarters, 301 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, FL 32202. TIAA Bank/Everbank is a “person,” as defined by the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(b), and a furnisher of consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies.

8. Upon information and belief, Defendant Old National Bancorp which may also hereinafter be referred to as “Old National,” “Defendant,” “Defendants,” “Furnisher Defendant,” or “Furnisher Defendants,” is a Indiana Corporation, that does substantial business in this judicial district and may be served by delivering a summons to its Legal Department at its headquarters, 1 Main St., Ste. 1, Evansville, IN 47708. Old National is a “person,” as defined by the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. § 1681a(b), and a furnisher of consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies.

9. As used herein, “consumer reporting agency,” or “CRA,” means any person which, for monetary fees, dues, or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages in whole or in part in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports (commonly referred to as “credit reports”) to third parties, and which uses any means or facility of interstate commerce for the purpose of preparing or furnishing consumer reports and is an entity in the business of collecting, maintaining and disseminating information regarding the credit-worthiness of individuals. CRAs specifically include, but are not limited to, Equifax, Experian, and TransUnion.

III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. Plaintiff respectfully asserts that this Honorable Court has jurisdiction in this case arises under federal law. 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 1334, and 1367 and 15 U.S.C. § 1681(p). Plaintiff also asserts actions under states' laws which may be brought within the supplemental jurisdiction of this Court and Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court exercise supplemental jurisdiction over said claims. 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

11. Venue is proper in this District, because CRA Defendants and Nationstar transact business in this District. Nationstar's headquarters is located in this judicial district, a substantial part of the conduct complained of occurred in this district, and various actions made basis of Plaintiff's claims against Defendants occurred in the Northern District of Texas as further described. 28 U.S.C. § 1391.

12. Venue is further proper in this District, because CRA Defendants entered into agreements with Nationstar in this judicial district to receive credit reporting data concerning Plaintiff. Any and all requests to investigate Plaintiff's dispute(s) sent from the CRA Defendants as part of their reinvestigation was submitted to Nationstar's headquarters and investigated by the furnisher Nationstar using Nationstar's resources located at or closely connected to this judicial district. Nationstar managed Plaintiff's mortgage from this judicial district including communicating amounts owed and conducting numerous communications via phone and letter.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Background and Credit-Reporting Inaccuracies for Plaintiff's Primary Mortgage Account with Nationstar

13. Upon information and belief, in or around August 2009 Plaintiff secured a primary

mortgage for his property located at 460 South Kenwood Place, West Terre Haute, IN 47885.

14. Sometime thereafter, Nationstar Mortgage LLC acquired Plaintiff's mortgage loan and assigned loan number 62116xxxx, hereinafter ("Nationstar mortgage account").

15. On January 31, 2017, Plaintiff filed for a Chapter 13 bankruptcy. A redacted copy of Plaintiff's chapter 13 bankruptcy docket report is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

16. On July 31, 2017, Plaintiff Chapter 13 payment plan was confirmed. *See* Exhibit "A".

17. On March 12, 2022, Plaintiff was discharged from his chapter 13 bankruptcy, and excepted from discharge Plaintiff's Nationstar Mortgage. A redacted copy of Plaintiff's Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Discharge Order is attached hereto as Exhibit "B".

18. Read in concert, Sections 1322(a)(2), 1322(b)(5), and 1328(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, bar discharging home mortgage debts in a Chapter 13 Bankruptcy.

19. On March 16, 2022, Donald L. Decker, Trustee for Plaintiff's Chapter 13 Bankruptcy filed a Chapter 13 Standing Trustee's Final Report and Account. A redacted copy of Plaintiff's Chapter 13 Bankruptcy Trustee's Final Report and Account is attached hereto as Exhibit "C".

20. On or around April 18, 2022, Plaintiff's Chapter 13 Bankruptcy was terminated. *See* Exhibit "A".

21. Throughout Plaintiff's Chapter 13 Bankruptcy, under direct or indirect order from the bankruptcy Trustee, timely monthly mortgage payments were made to the Nationstar mortgage account.

22. After discharge, and to this day, Plaintiff still lives in the home and makes timely and regular mortgage payments to the Nationstar Mortgage, has historically made timely and regular

payments to the Nationstar Mortgage, even after Plaintiff's bankruptcy, and plans on continuing to make timely and regular mortgage payments to the Nationstar Mortgage.

23. Sometime in May 2023, Plaintiff obtained his three-bureau credit report and noticed that the Equifax credit report(s) was not accurate. A redacted copy of Plaintiff's three-bureau credit report is attached hereto as Exhibit "D".

24. Within the Equifax credit report Plaintiff noticed that it reported the Nationstar mortgage account without the correct update that indicated that this secured debt was initially filed. This led to reporting that this open account was closed, with a \$0 balance and \$0 payment amount, with a date of last payment of 12/1/2016. Further, they neglected to provide the update that the tradeline was later discharged, and no longer part of the bankruptcy. This led to them reporting this account as derogatory, as being in a wage earner plan and with references to the Chapter 13 Bankruptcy. The reporting is incorrect because Plaintiff complied with the terms of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged—excepted the secured Nationstar mortgage debt from being discharged, therefore, any remarks and/or references to Plaintiff's chapter 13 bankruptcy should have been removed from the Nationstar Mortgage tradelines after the Bankruptcy was discharged.¹

25. Metro 2 guidelines require furnishers and CRAs to update the reporting of an account when the borrower associated to the account filed chapter 13 bankruptcy by first updating the Consumer Information Indicator ("CII") to "D", and then continuing to furnish the monthly payment

¹ The Consumer Data Industry Association's Metro 2 reporting standards specifically instruct consumer reporting agencies to remove any suppression codes associated with bankruptcy reporting for an account once the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged so that ongoing payments made by the consumer can be reported.

history information with a value of “D”. Metro 2 guidelines further require furnishers and CRAs to update the reporting of an account when the borrower associated to the account is discharged from chapter 13 bankruptcy by updating the CII to “Q”. In following these simple Metro 2 guidelines, which are well regarded as the industry standards, it prevents the reporting of any late payment history during the pendency of a consumer’s chapter 13 Bankruptcy, and allows payments made by the consumer after the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged to be reported. Metro 2 guidelines are followed by both furnishers and CRAs.

Background Information and Credit-Reporting Inaccuracies for Plaintiff’s Primary Mortgage Account that Transferred Between Everbank and Old National

26. Upon information and belief, in or around December 1998 Plaintiff secured a mortgage for his modular home property located at 816 South 8th St., West Terre Haute, IN 47885.
27. Sometime thereafter, TIAA Bank (later renamed Everbank, N.A.) acquired Plaintiff’s mortgage loan and assigned loan number 1409000024xxxx, hereinafter (“Everbank mortgage account”).
28. On January 31, 2017 , Plaintiff filed for a Chapter 13 bankruptcy. *See Exhibit “A”.*
29. On July 31, 2017, Plaintiff Chapter 13 payment plan was confirmed. *See Exhibit “A”.*
30. In or about May 2018, Everbank sold or otherwise transferred the mortgage account to Old National Bank. Old National Bank assigned loan number 31700024xxxx hereinafter (“Old National Mortgage Account”). *See Exhibit “A”.*
31. On March 12, 2022, Plaintiff was discharged from his chapter 13 bankruptcy, and excepted from discharge Plaintiff’s Everbank/Old National Mortgage Account. *See Exhibit “B”.*

32. Read in concert, Sections 1322(a)(2), 1322(b)(5), and 1328(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, bar discharging home mortgage debts in a Chapter 13 Bankruptcy.

33. On March 16, 2022, Donald L. Decker, Trustee for Plaintiff's Chapter 13 Bankruptcy filed a Chapter 13 Standing Trustee's Final Report and Account. *See Exhibit "C".*

34. On or around April 18, 2022, Plaintiff's Chapter 13 Bankruptcy was terminated. *See Exhibit "A".*

35. Throughout Plaintiff's Chapter 13 Bankruptcy, under direct or indirect order from the bankruptcy Trustee, timely monthly mortgage payments were made to the Everbank and Old National mortgage accounts.

36. After discharge, and to this day, Plaintiff still lives in the home and makes timely and regular mortgage payments to the now Old National Mortgage Account, has historically made timely and regular payments to both the Everbank Mortgage and Old National Mortgage Accounts, even after Plaintiff's bankruptcy, and plans on continuing to make timely and regular mortgage payments to the Old National Mortgage Account.

37. Sometime in May 2023, Plaintiff obtained his three-bureau credit report and noticed that the Experian and Trans Union credit report(s) were not accurate. *See Exhibit "D".*

38. Within the Experian credit report Plaintiff noticed that it reported the Everbank mortgage account without the correct update that indicated that this secured mortgage debt was no longer part of the bankruptcy, as potentially discharged through bankruptcy, as derogatory, as being in a wage earner plan and with references to the Chapter 13 Bankru. The reporting is incorrect because Plaintiff complied with the terms of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged—excepted the secured Everbank mortgage debt from being discharged, therefore, any

remarks and/or references to Plaintiff's chapter 13 bankruptcy should have been removed from the Everbank Mortgage tradelines after the Bankruptcy was discharged.²

39. Metro 2 guidelines require furnishers and CRAs to update the reporting of an account when the borrower associated to the account filed chapter 13 bankruptcy by first updating the Consumer Information Indicator ("CII") to "D", and then continuing to furnish the monthly payment history information with a value of "D". Metro 2 guidelines further require furnishers and CRAs to update the reporting of an account when the borrower associated to the account is discharged from chapter 13 bankruptcy by updating the CII to "Q". In following these simple Metro 2 guidelines, which are well regarded as the industry standards, it prevents the reporting of any late payment history during the pendency of a consumer's chapter 13 Bankruptcy, and allows payments made by the consumer after the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged to be reported. Metro 2 guidelines are followed by both furnishers and CRAs.

40. Within the Trans Union credit report Plaintiff noticed that it reported the Old National mortgage account without the correct update that indicated that this secured debt was initially filed. This led to reporting that this open account had a \$0 balance. Further, they neglected to provide the update that the tradeline was later discharged, and no longer part of the bankruptcy. This led to them reporting this account as derogatory, as being in a wage earner plan and with references to the Chapter 13 Bankruptcy. The reporting is incorrect because Plaintiff complied with the terms of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged—excepted the secured

² The Consumer Data Industry Association's Metro 2 reporting standards specifically instruct consumer reporting agencies to remove any suppression codes associated with bankruptcy reporting for an account once the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged so that ongoing payments made by the consumer can be reported.

Old National mortgage debt from being discharged, therefore, any remarks and/or references to Plaintiff's chapter 13 bankruptcy should have been removed from the Old National Mortgage tradelines after the Bankruptcy was discharged.³

41. Metro 2 guidelines require furnishers and CRAs to update the reporting of an account when the borrower associated to the account filed chapter 13 bankruptcy by first updating the Consumer Information Indicator ("CII") to "D", and then continuing to furnish the monthly payment history information with a value of "D". Metro 2 guidelines further require furnishers and CRAs to update the reporting of an account when the borrower associated to the account is discharged from chapter 13 bankruptcy by updating the CII to "Q". In following these simple Metro 2 guidelines, which are well regarded as the industry standards, it prevents the reporting of any late payment history during the pendency of a consumer's chapter 13 Bankruptcy, and allows payments made by the consumer after the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged to be reported. Metro 2 guidelines are followed by both furnishers and CRAs.

Credit-Reporting Investigations and Allegations

42. On or about June 2023, Plaintiff sent direct disputes to Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union, and requested that the CRA Defendants investigate the reporting of the aforementioned mortgage accounts. Plaintiff requested that under the FCRA, each CRA Defendant conduct a reasonable investigation and/or remedy the inaccuracies on Plaintiff's credit reports concerning their respective issues concerning the tradelines for the Nationstar, Everbank, and/or Old National

³ The Consumer Data Industry Association's Metro 2 reporting standards specifically instruct consumer reporting agencies to remove any suppression codes associated with bankruptcy reporting for an account once the chapter 13 bankruptcy is discharged so that ongoing payments made by the consumer can be reported.

mortgage accounts.

43. Within these dispute letters, Plaintiff described in great detail the issues and the misreporting following his bankruptcy and enclosed copies of either his bankruptcy docket report, trustee final report, and/or discharge order. Redacted copies of Plaintiff's unsigned dispute letters sent to Equifax, Experian, and Trans Union, are attached hereto as Exhibits "E", "F", and "G", respectively.

44. Equifax responded to Plaintiff on July 8, 2023 and concerning the Nationstar tradeline stated the account has been updated but continued to report the same inaccuracies despite being discharged from chapter 13 bankruptcy. A redacted copy of Equifax's Response to Plaintiff is attached hereto as Exhibit "H".

45. Plaintiff then obtained an updated copy of his three-bureau credit report on September 7, 2023 and within the Equifax credit report Plaintiff confirmed that the Nationstar tradeline continued to show the same inaccuracies. A redacted copy of Plaintiff's September 7, 2023 Three-bureau Credit Report is attached hereto as Exhibit "I".

46. Equifax's responses, or lack thereof, were not the result of a reasonable investigation into Plaintiff's dispute(s) and failed to remedy the inaccuracies within the Nationstar tradeline and gave no explanation as to why it failed to sufficiently update the Nationstar Mortgage tradeline when Plaintiff filed chapter 13 bankruptcy, complied with the requirements of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged, and continued to make payments on the Nationstar Mortgage account because it was still open following the bankruptcy discharge.

47. Equifax's response(s) were not the result of reasonable investigations into Plaintiff's dispute(s) for they did not adequately evaluate or consider Plaintiff's information, claims, or

evidence and failed to remedy the inaccuracies within the Nationstar Mortgage tradelines.

48. Plaintiff sent a very clear dispute, and yet Equifax made no changes to the disputed information, bankruptcy status, and/or account status.

49. Equifax chose to “verify” false information from an unreliable source, failed to correct the inaccurate information, and continued to publish the inaccurate information regarding Plaintiff’s Nationstar account.

50. Upon the Plaintiff’s request to Equifax for verification and addition regarding the Nationstar mortgage account, and in accordance with Equifax’s standard procedures, Equifax did not evaluate or consider any of Plaintiff’s information, claims or evidence. Importantly, Equifax failed to maintain procedures which would ensure that, if any investigation took place, it would provide Plaintiff’s with a response communicating the results. Further, Equifax did not make any attempt to substantially or reasonably verify the Nationstar Mortgage account.

51. In the alternative, and in accordance with Equifax’s standard procedures, Equifax failed to contact Nationstar, therefore, failed to perform any investigation at all.

52. In the alternative to the allegation that Equifax failed to contact Nationstar, it is alleged that Equifax did forward some notice of the dispute to Nationstar, and Nationstar failed to conduct a lawful investigation.

53. Experian received Plaintiff’s dispute on June 23, 2023. A redacted copy of the Certified Mail Receipt and Proof of Delivery for Plaintiff’s Dispute Letter to Experian is attached hereto as Exhibit “J”.

54. Upon information and belief, Experian did not respond to Plaintiff’s dispute.

55. Plaintiff then obtained an updated copy of his three-bureau credit report on

September 7, 2023 and within the Experian credit report Plaintiff noticed that the Everbank tradeline was now missing, presumably deleted rather than modified. *See Exhibit “I”.*

56. Experian’s responses, or lack thereof, were not the result of a reasonable investigation into Plaintiff’s dispute(s) and failed to remedy the inaccuracies within the Everbank tradeline and gave no explanation as to why it failed to sufficiently update the Everbank tradeline when Plaintiff filed chapter 13 bankruptcy, complied with the requirements of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged, the Everbank mortgage was acquired by Old National, and Plaintiff continued to make payments on the Old National mortgage account because it was still open following the bankruptcy discharge.

57. Experian’s responses were not the result of reasonable investigations into Plaintiff’s dispute(s) for they did not adequately evaluate or consider Plaintiff’s information, claims, or evidence and failed to remedy the inaccuracies within the Everbank Mortgage tradelines.

58. Plaintiff sent very clear disputes, and yet Experian made no changes to the disputed information, bankruptcy status, and/or account status.

59. Experian chose to “verify” false information from an unreliable source, failed to correct the inaccurate information, and inappropriately deleted Plaintiff’s Everbank account.

60. Upon the Plaintiff’s request to Experian for verification and addition regarding the Everbank mortgage account, and in accordance with Experian’s standard procedures, Experian did not evaluate or consider any of Plaintiff’s information, claims or evidence. Importantly, Experian failed to maintain procedures which would ensure that, if any investigation took place, it would provide Plaintiff with a response communicating the results. Further, Experian did not make any attempt to substantially or reasonably verify the Everbank Mortgage account.

61. In the alternative, and in accordance with Experian's standard procedures, Experian failed to contact Everbank, therefore, failed to perform any investigation at all.

62. In the alternative to the allegation that Experian failed to contact Everbank, it is alleged that Experian did forward some notice of the dispute to Everbank, and Everbank failed to conduct a lawful investigation.

63. Trans Union responded to Plaintiff on July 21, 2023 and concerning the Old National tradeline deleted rather than modified the account. A redacted copy of Trans Union's Response to Plaintiff is attached hereto as Exhibit "K".

64. Plaintiff then obtained an updated copy of his three-bureau credit report on September 7, 2023 and within the Trans Union credit report Plaintiff confirmed that the Old National tradeline was missing. *See Exhibit "I".*

65. Trans Union's responses, or lack thereof, were not the result of a reasonable investigation into Plaintiff's dispute(s) and failed to remedy the inaccuracies within the Old National tradeline and gave no explanation as to why it failed to sufficiently update the Old National tradeline when Plaintiff filed chapter 13 bankruptcy, complied with the requirements of the chapter 13 bankruptcy plan, was successfully discharged, and continued to make payments on the Old National Mortgage account because it was still open following the bankruptcy discharge.

66. Plaintiff sent a very clear dispute(s), and yet Trans Union made no changes to the disputed information, bankruptcy status, and/or account status.

67. Trans Union chose to "verify" false information from an unreliable source, failed to correct the inaccurate information, and inappropriately deleted Plaintiff's Old National account.

68. Upon the Plaintiff's request to Trans Union for verification and addition regarding

the Old National mortgage account, and in accordance with Trans Union's standard procedures, Trans Union did not evaluate or consider any of Plaintiff's information, claims or evidence. Importantly, Trans Union failed to maintain procedures which would ensure that, if any investigation took place, it would provide Plaintiff with a response communicating the results. Further, Trans Union did not make any attempt to substantially or reasonably verify the Old National Mortgage account.

69. In the alternative, and in accordance with Trans Union's standard procedures, Trans Union failed to contact Old National, therefore, failed to perform any investigation at all.

70. In the alternative to the allegation that Trans Union failed to contact Old National, it is alleged that Trans Union did forward some notice of the dispute to Old National, and Old National failed to conduct a lawful investigation.

V. GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I – EQUIFAX'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA (15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b))

71. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

72. Equifax violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) by failing to establish or follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of the credit reports and credit files it published and maintained concerning the Plaintiff.

73. The FCRA mandates that “[w]henever a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible **accuracy** of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) (emphasis added).

74. Plaintiff furnished Equifax the necessary documentation supporting Plaintiff's tradeline, yet Equifax continued to prepare a patently false consumer report concerning Plaintiff.

75. Despite actual and implied knowledge that Plaintiff's credit reports were and are not accurate, Equifax readily provided false reports to one or more third parties, thereby misrepresenting Plaintiff, and ultimately Plaintiff's creditworthiness.

76. After Equifax knew or should have known Plaintiff's account status in relation to his bankruptcy was inaccurate, they failed to make the corrections.

77. As a result of Equifax's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, denial in attempts to refinance, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

78. Equifax's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable to Plaintiff for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction, were negligent, entitling the Plaintiff to recover under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

79. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Equifax in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or 1681o.

**COUNT II – EQUIFAX'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681i)**

80. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

81. Equifax violated § 1681i by failing to update inaccurate information in the Plaintiff's credit files after receiving actual notice of such inaccuracies, failing to conduct a lawful reinvestigation, failing to forward all relevant information to furnisher(s), failing to maintain

reasonable procedures with which to filter and verify disputed information in the Plaintiff's credit files, and relying upon verification from a source it has reason to know is unreliable.

82. As a result of Equifax's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

83. Equifax's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory damages, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction were negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

84. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Equifax in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or 1681o.

**COUNT III – EXPERIAN'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b))**

85. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

86. Experian violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) by failing to establish or follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of the credit reports and credit files it published and maintained concerning the Plaintiff.

87. The FCRA mandates that “[w]henever a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible **accuracy** of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b)

(emphasis added).

88. Plaintiff furnished Experian the necessary documentation supporting Plaintiff's tradeline, yet Experian continued to prepare a patently false consumer report concerning Plaintiff.

89. Despite actual and implied knowledge that Plaintiff's credit reports were and are not accurate, Experian readily provided false reports to one or more third parties, thereby misrepresenting Plaintiff, and ultimately Plaintiff's creditworthiness.

90. After Experian knew or should have known Plaintiff's account status in relation to his bankruptcy was inaccurate, they failed to make the corrections. Further, Plaintiff did not request for the Everbank mortgage tradeline to be deleted.

91. As a result of Experian's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, denial in attempts to refinance, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

92. Experian's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable to Plaintiff for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction, were negligent, entitling the Plaintiff to recover under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

93. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Experian in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or 1681o.

**COUNT IV – EXPERIAN'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681i)**

94. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

95. Experian violated § 1681i by failing to update inaccurate information in the Plaintiff's credit files after receiving actual notice of such inaccuracies, failing to conduct a lawful reinvestigation, failing to forward all relevant information to furnisher(s), failing to maintain reasonable procedures with which to filter and verify disputed information in the Plaintiff's credit files, and relying upon verification from a source it has reason to know is unreliable.

96. As a result of Experian's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

97. Experian's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory damages, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction were negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

98. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney's fees from Experian in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or 1681o.

**COUNT V – TRANS UNION'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681e(b))**

99. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

100. Trans Union violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) by failing to establish or follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible accuracy in the preparation of the credit reports and credit files it published and maintained concerning the Plaintiff.

101. The FCRA mandates that “[w]henever a consumer reporting agency prepares a consumer report it shall follow reasonable procedures to assure maximum possible **accuracy** of the information concerning the individual about whom the report relates.” 15 U.S.C. § 1681e(b) (emphasis added).

102. Plaintiff furnished Trans Union the necessary documentation supporting Plaintiff’s tradeline, yet Trans Union continued to prepare a patently false consumer report concerning Plaintiff.

103. Despite actual and implied knowledge that Plaintiff’s credit reports were and are not accurate, Trans Union readily provided false reports to one or more third parties, thereby misrepresenting Plaintiff, and ultimately Plaintiff’s creditworthiness.

104. After Trans Union knew or should have known Plaintiff’s account status in relation to his bankruptcy was inaccurate, they failed to make the corrections. Further, Plaintiff did not request for the Old National mortgage tradeline to be deleted.

105. As a result of Trans Union’s conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, denial in attempts to refinance, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

106. Trans Union’s conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable to Plaintiff for punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction, were negligent, entitling the Plaintiff to recover under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

107. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney’s fees from Trans Union in an

amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or 1681o.

**COUNT VI – TRANS UNION’S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681i)**

108. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

109. Trans Union violated § 1681i by failing to update inaccurate information in the Plaintiff’s credit files after receiving actual notice of such inaccuracies, failing to conduct a lawful reinvestigation, failing to forward all relevant information to furnisher(s), failing to maintain reasonable procedures with which to filter and verify disputed information in the Plaintiff’s credit files, and relying upon verification from a source it has reason to know is unreliable.

110. As a result of Trans Union’s conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

111. Trans Union’s conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory damages, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, such conduct, action, and inaction were negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

112. The Plaintiff is entitled to recover costs and attorney’s fees from Trans Union in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n and/or 1681o.

**COUNT VII – NATIONSTAR’S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681s-2(b))**

113. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

114. Defendant Nationstar violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by failing to conduct reasonable investigations upon receiving notice of Plaintiff's dispute(s) from one or more consumer reporting agencies, and/or failing to appropriately report the results of their investigations, and/or failing to appropriately modify the information.

115. Nationstar further violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by continuing to report the Nationstar representation within Plaintiff's credit files with the CRA Defendants without also including a notation that this debt was disputed, failing to fully and properly investigate the Plaintiff's dispute(s) of the Nationstar representation, failing to accurately respond to the CRA Defendants, failing to correctly report results of an accurate investigation to every other consumer reporting agency, and failing to permanently and lawfully correct its own internal records to prevent the re-reporting of the Nationstar representations to the consumer reporting agencies.

116. As a result of Nationstar's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

117. Nationstar's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, it was negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

**COUNT VIII – EVERBANK'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681s-2(b))**

118. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

119. Defendant Everbank violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by failing to conduct reasonable investigations upon receiving notice of Plaintiff's dispute(s) from one or more consumer reporting agencies, and/or failing to appropriately report the results of their investigations, and/or failing to appropriately modify the information.

120. Everbank further violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by continuing to report the Everbank representation within Plaintiff's credit files with the CRA Defendants without also including a notation that this debt was disputed, failing to fully and properly investigate the Plaintiff's dispute(s) of the Everbank representation, failing to accurately respond to the CRA Defendants, failing to correctly report results of an accurate investigation to every other consumer reporting agency, and failing to permanently and lawfully correct its own internal records to prevent the re-reporting of the Everbank representations to the consumer reporting agencies.

121. As a result of Everbank's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

122. Everbank's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, it was negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

**COUNT IX – OLD NATIONAL'S VIOLATION OF THE FCRA
(15 U.S.C. §1681s-2(b))**

123. The Plaintiff realleges and incorporates all paragraphs above as if fully set out herein.

124. Defendant Old National violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by failing to conduct reasonable investigations upon receiving notice of Plaintiff's dispute(s) from one or more consumer reporting agencies, and/or failing to appropriately report the results of their investigations, and/or failing to appropriately modify the information.

125. Old National further violated 15 U.S.C. § 1681s-2(b) by continuing to report the Old National representation within Plaintiff's credit files with the CRA Defendants without also including a notation that this debt was disputed, failing to fully and properly investigate the Plaintiff's dispute(s) of the Old National representation, failing to accurately respond to the CRA Defendants, failing to correctly report results of an accurate investigation to every other consumer reporting agency, and failing to permanently and lawfully correct its own internal records to prevent the re-reporting of the Old National representations to the consumer reporting agencies.

126. As a result of Old National's conduct, action, and inaction, the Plaintiff suffered damages, including, but not limited to, loss in ability to finance goods, loss of credit, loss of the ability to purchase and benefit from a credit, and suffering the mental and emotional pain, anguish, humiliation, and embarrassment of credit denials.

127. Old National's conduct, action, and inaction, were willful, rendering it liable for actual or statutory, and punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the Court pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1681n. In the alternative, it was negligent entitling the Plaintiff to recover actual damages under 15 U.S.C. § 1681o.

VI. VICARIOUS LIABILITY/RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR

128. Plaintiff will be able to show, after reasonable discovery, that all actions at issue

were taken by employees, agents, servants, or representatives, of any type, for Defendants, the principals, within the line and scope of such individuals' (or entities') express or implied authority, through employment, agency, or representation, which imputes liability to Defendants for all such actions under the doctrine of respondeat superior and/or vicarious liability.

VII. DAMAGES

129. Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court instruct the jury, as the trier of facts, that in addition to actual or compensatory damages, punitive or exemplary damages may be awarded against the Defendants under the provisions of the FCRA and/or states' laws, including Texas.

130. Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court award Plaintiff his litigation expenses and other costs of litigation and reasonable attorney's fees incurred in this litigation, in accordance with the provisions of the FCRA and/or other laws.

131. The above and foregoing actions, inactions, and fault of Defendants, as to each and every claim, have proximately caused a wide variety of damages to Plaintiff.

132. Defendants performed perfunctory and essentially useless reinvestigations resulting in the verification of false reportings about the Plaintiff and have been a substantial factor in causing credit denials and other damages.

133. Plaintiff suffered a variety of damages, including economic and non-economic damages as prayed for herein.

134. Defendants have negligently and/or willfully violated various provisions of the FCRA and are thereby liable unto Plaintiff.

135. Defendants are liable unto Plaintiff for all actual, statutory, exemplary and punitive damages awarded in this case, as well as other demands and claims asserted herein including, but not limited to, out-of-pocket expenses, credit denials, costs and time of repairing their credit, pain and suffering, embarrassment, inconvenience, lost economic opportunity, loss of incidental time, frustration, emotional distress, mental anguish, fear of personal and financial safety and security, attorney's fees, and court costs, and other assessments proper by law and any and all other applicable federal and state laws, together with legal interest thereon from date of judicial demand until paid.

WHEREFORE PREMESIS CONSIDERED, Plaintiff, William Price, prays that this Honorable Court:

- A. Enter Judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants Equifax Information Services LLC, Experian Information Solutions, Inc., Trans Union LLC, Nationstar Mortgage LLC, Everbank, N.A., and Old National Bancorp, jointly, severally, and in solido, for all reasonable damages sustained by Plaintiff, including, but not limited to, actual damages, compensatory damages, out-of-pocket expenses, credit denials, costs and time of repairing their credit, pain and suffering, embarrassment, inconvenience, lost economic opportunity, loss of incidental time, frustration, emotional distress, mental anguish, and fear of personal and financial safety and security for Defendants' violations of the FCRA, applicable state law, and common law;
- B. Find that the appropriate circumstances exist for an award of punitive damages to Plaintiff;
- C. Award Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, as allowed by law;
- D. Order that the CRA Defendants, Equifax Information Services LLC, Experian

Information Solutions, Inc., and Trans Union LLC, and Furnisher Defendants, Nationstar Mortgage LLC, Everbank, N.A., and Old National Bancorp work in conjunction, cooperatively, and/or individually to reinvestigate and correct the consumer report(s), credit report(s), data emanations, consumer histories, and credit histories of and concerning Plaintiff and/or any of Plaintiff's personal identifiers.

E. Grant such other and further relief, in law or equity, to which Plaintiff might show he is justly entitled.

Date Filed: November 16, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Matthew P. Forsberg
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COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

November 16, 2023
Date

/s/ Matthew P. Forsberg
Matthew P. Forsberg